

LYTHAM

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF LYTHAM

DURING THE YEAR 1904,

BY

J. CECIL FISHER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., (Oxon).,

Medical Officer of Health.

J. WILDMAN, PRINTER, 7, HENRY STREET, LYTHAM.

STATISTICAL AND SANITARY MEMORANDA,

1904.

POPULATION of District	...	...	...	1881	...	4121	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1891	...	4656
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1901	...	7185
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1904	...	8000

Occupied Houses ... about 1770

BIRTH RATE per 1000 of Population ... 19·5

DEATH RATE	...	...	General	...	...	...	13·1
Do.	...	...	For Residents only	...	...	...	11·7
Do.	...	...	Zymotic	...	...	...	·6
Do.	...	...	Respiratory	...	...	...	2·3
Do.	...	...	Phthisis	...	...	...	·6

Infantile Mortality per 1000 Infants born ... 75·0

RATEABLE VALUE	..	...	...	1882	...	£25,517	
Do.	Do.	..	...	...	1892	...	£29,725
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1904	...	£63,828

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LYTHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Sixth
Annual Report of the Health and General
Sanitary Conditions of Lytham for your perusal.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. CECIL FISHER.

January, 1905.

VITAL STATISTICS.

I feel confident that I am well within the region of probabilities in estimating our population to the middle of the year at 8,000, exclusive of visitors; this is, I consider, a very reasonably estimated increase of 815 over the population of Lytham as ascertained at the Decennial Census held considerably over three years ago, and therefore when you peruse our excellent Mortality and Fever Statistics (which include Visitors and residents alike) I am quite sure that you will know the worst, for any exaggerated estimate of the population would have the effect of making our various rates lower or better than they really are.

The population is made up of 3,295 males and 4,705 females.

The district is steadily increasing in size and importance, about 1,770 houses now being occupied, and the increase in population is almost entirely due to immigration, particularly into the S.W. Ward, *i.e.*, Ansdell, Fairhaven, and Commonside.

The average number of occupants per house is estimated at 4·5, and when the Census was held in 1901 it was found that the average number of occupants per house was 4·9. Had we adopted this larger number in our present calculation our estimated population would amount to 8,673. I mention this to prove that I am not over-estimating the population, as one is tempted to do with a view to obtaining better but delusive statistics.

The estimated population of 8,000 is distributed in the various Wards as follows :—

N.E. Ward	...	...	2,350
N.W. Ward	...	...	1,620
S.E. Ward	...	...	1,446
S.W. Ward	...	...	2,584

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during 1904 was 156; 74 boys and 82 girls, yielding a rate of 19·5 per 1000 per annum of the population. This, the highest number of births ever recorded in Lytham during any year, owing to the increase in population is only equal to the average of recent years, and is low in comparison with the birth rate for the County of Lancaster.

The number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 51, and this would be the natural increase of population for the year, but the estimated increase is 250, consequently it follows that 199 newcomers have migrated into the town. From Table I, showing the births and birth rates for the last ten years, it will be seen, as I have stated, that the number of children born exceeds the highest on record, but that the rate is only slightly in excess of the mean for the period.

Below is a Table showing how the 156 births are distributed in the various Wards, where they are arranged alongside the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, so as to demonstrate the relation borne by the infantile mortality to the number of births in each sub-division of the district.

Ward.	Population	Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Proportion per 1000 births
N. E. Ward.....	2350	61	25·9	8	131
N. W. Ward.....	1620	27	16·6	1	37
S. E. Ward	1446	19	13·1	1	52
S. W. Ward	2584	49	18·9	1	20
Whole district..	8000	156	19·5	11	75

The above shows a state of affairs not very creditable to the N.E. Ward.

MORTALITY.

The District Registrar's Returns show that the total number of deaths was 105, viz., 53 males and 52 females ; 11 of these occurred among people not included in the estimate of 8,000 people residing in the town, consequently there were 94 deaths amongst residents, including 9 deaths in the Cottage Hospital and the Fylde Infectious Diseases Hospital. The gross death rate was 13·1 per 1000 per annum, and the rate (in which we are more interested) among residents 11·7. On reference to Table I you will see that this year's rate compares very favourably with that of previous years.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Deaths of Residents	Rate per 1000.
N.E. Ward	30	12·7	27	11·0
N.W. Ward	18	11·1	15	9·2
S.E. Ward	23	15·9	22	15·2
S.W. Ward	34	13·1	30	11·6
Whole district.....	105	13·1	94	11·7

35 people who died lived to exceed the age of 65 years, and in our Infantile Mortality there is a very marked improvement, 11 infants dying before completing their first year. The proportion of infants who died under 1 year of age to the number of births was 75 per 1,000. Table I, columns 5 and 6, show this important change for the better.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Population per 1000 born.
1901	145	20·2	21	144
1902	145	19·3	26	178
1903	140	18·1	20	142
1904	156	19·5	11	75

It is difficult to classify with accuracy the causes of infantile deaths, as so very often the cause of death is attributed to some prominent symptom, *e.g.*, convulsions, etc., rather than to the disease of which convulsions can only have been a symptom.

The 11 deaths of infants under 1 year of age were distributed in a rather striking manner in the various Wards—the N.E. Ward is credited with 8 of these deaths, while each of the other three Wards was responsible for 1 only.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, and Fever were responsible for 5 deaths out of the gross mortality, thus giving a Zymotic death rate of ·6 per 1,000 per annum.

The total number of notifiable infectious cases has been only 36, as compared with 46 in 1903, and 59 in 1902, and this is the more pleasing when one remembers that our population has been steadily increasing during this period.

The Zymotic history of 1904 has been the most satisfactory that has come under my notice as an Official of the Council. As regards Scarlet Fever our Statistics are quite satisfactory, and I consider that the Fylde Joint Infectious Disease Hospital has

proved itself an inestimable boon to the town, for the great majority of our few Scarlet Fever patients are removed to that Institution, with the obvious result that the town has had throughout the year a practically continuous clean bill of health.

With regard to Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, I would ask you to carefully peruse the sections of my report that refer to them, and also the Table III at the end, and you will see that our Statistics are extraordinarily satisfactory, and a matter for congratulation. We have suffered from the presence of Smallpox in the County, and one case has been imported into the town.

It is difficult, or rather impossible, to say anything very definite with regard to Measles and Diarrhœa, but judging from the facts that they have resulted in only one death, and that it has not been necessary to close any of the Elementary Schools for the incidence of any infectious disease, it is fair to assume that there cannot have been very many cases.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases, 27.

Deaths, 0.

In this disease, 1904 shows a slight increase in cases over 1903, and a decrease compared with 1902—in 1902 there were 47 cases, in 1903, 24, and in 1904, 27 cases. All the Scarlet Fever cases recovered. The disease was most prevalent in the months of May and June, when there were 4 and 8 cases respectively. In 4 cases 2 children were attacked in one house, and the Ward principally affected was the S.W. Ward, where there were 12 cases.

In some instances it was quite impossible to trace the cause of infection, but this is not so much to be wondered at when one considers the number of people from all parts who visit the town, particularly as the disease has been widespread throughout the country during the year.

In six cases it can be definitely stated that the infection

was imported into the town, and it is probable that in some other instances the disease was contracted in other districts.

I do not think that during 1904 the Schools have had any appreciable influence on the origin of the disease as is sometimes the case, nor do I consider that the milk supply was responsible for a single case of Scarlet Fever in Lytham.

In 10 cases Scarlet Fever originated from contact with a previous case, and in one instance I discovered a child in a peeling condition, who was certainly responsible for two other children contracting the disease.

Taking it all round Scarlet Fever has been very mild and atypical during the year (I have had personal experience of some cases so mild as to render diagnosis extremely difficult) and this has led in one or two instances to the disease having been overlooked by the parents, and these cases have been (as I mentioned above) the starting points of the few cases for which I have been unable to advance any definite cause.

No vigilance on the part of the Health authorities will avail to stamp out infectious disease unless the heads of families will take notice of the early stages of such diseases in the members of their families, and get medical aid promptly.

Of these 27 cases, 20 were treated in the Fylde Joint Infectious Hospital, and 5 others were so very young that removal was practically out of the question, and I consider that this is a very clear indication of the popularity of the institution. It would be much better if all could be got into Hospital, as there is no doubt that in many instances home isolation is absolutely futile. Though often beginning with the best intentions, the residents in the house become careless before the long period of isolation is over.

There were 7 cases in the N.E. Ward ; 2 in the N. W. ; 4 in the S.E. and 14 in the S.W. Ward.

I consider our Scarlet Fever statistics are highly satisfactory.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases, 5.

Deaths, 2.

Our Typhoid Fever returns are remarkably good, and we shall have to look back a long period of years, when our population was considerably less, before we find a year when we had a fewer number of cases of Enteric Fever than 5. Since that time a great number of highly important Sanitary reforms have taken place in Lytham, and the town has been brought up to and above the level of its competitors, and I have no hesitation in attributing our record as regards Typhoid Fever to these factors. The small incidence of Typhoid Fever speaks most eloquently for the general sanitary condition of the town.

It was found on the premises where some of these 5 cases occurred that the drains were defective, and that there were insanitary conditions generally. Cases occurred in three Wards, N.E., N.W., and S.W., and the fact that the number was so small is quite ample proof that such a universal article of consumption as water had nothing to do with the onset in any of the cases.

Three of the cases were moved to Moss Side, and, of the remaining two, one was so ill from the beginning that it was impossible to even raise the question of removal; this patient unfortunately died.

DIPHTHERIA.

Case. 1.

Death, 0.

Diphtheria, like Typhoid Fever, is a disease caused very often by defective sanitation.

I consider our statistics extraordinary, only 1 case being notified during the year, compared with 1 in 1903, 1 in 1902, 2 in 1901, and 1 in 1900—6 in 5 years, and also 12 in 10 years. Of course we do not expect to receive notification of many cases in a town like Lytham, where so much attention is given to sanitary matters, but I am quite confident that no health resort of the size

and importance of Lytham is able to show statistics as regards Diphtheria which could in any way be compared with the above. Diphtheria may be fairly considered to some extent an index of the general sanitary condition of a town, and I see no reason why our record should not be maintained in the future.

SMALLPOX.

1 Case.

One case has been notified during the year 1904. Briefly the circumstances are as follows :—A little girl in a large Lancashire town was treated for a “drug” rash (the Medical Officer of Health agrees with me that this was undoubtedly Smallpox). Her Aunt, a Lytham lady, went over to attend her, and subsequently brought her to Lytham ; this latter lady commences with a modified attack of Smallpox in a few days, and to confirm the theory that the above little girl was the origin of the mischief, she infected her father, mother, and brother with Smallpox, who developed the disease in the above-mentioned large town.

It appears very difficult to persuade people that they have a specific preventative from Smallpox, and many otherwise intelligent individuals do incalculable harm by disseminating their mischievous ideas ; medical men (who alone are competent to express an opinion) are convinced that vaccination and re-vaccinations are the only safeguards against this loathsome disease. This has been proved over and over again, and I hope that the inhabitants of Lytham will run no risk of contracting Smallpox through not having adopted this simple precaution.

MEASLES.

As far as I can gather from my colleagues, Measles has been conspicuous chiefly by its absence during the past twelve months. One child succumbed to the complications of this disease. As Measles is only a notifiable disease in a few localities,

it is impossible to make a definite statement on the point, but I believe that it results in a higher death rate than Scarlet Fever, at any rate the deaths from Measles in the County of Lancaster for 1903 was double the number of deaths from Scarlet Fever. Parents are apt to consider Measles an inevitable and trivial affection which they are quite competent to treat themselves, regardless of the numerous and serious complications which are very liable to occur in spite of skilled medical supervision.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was responsible for the deaths of two children. Its infectious nature appears to be well known, though it is not usually a very fatal disease ; it is generally looked upon, except in infants, as a rather trivial affection. This is a grave mistake, and the rising generation would benefit if their parents would recognize that many serious and permanent disorders are often to be traced to a neglected case of Whooping Cough.

DIARRHŒA.

Under this heading there are now classified a number of diverse diseases whose prominent symptom is Diarrhœa. Most or probably all of them are bacterial in origin and are epidemic and infectious in character. They are moreover due to a very large extent to insanitary conditions, and therefore are preventable diseases ; I am not aware that we have had any cases, but we certainly have not had any deaths.

ERYSIPELAS.

We have had two cases.

INFLUENZA.

There has been 1 death from Influenza and its consequences during the year.

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

PHTHISIS. Deaths, 5. Death Rate, .6.

These diseases (including Phthisis) are associated with insanitary conditions, want of fresh air, and insufficient and improper food, which tend to lower the general health, and at the same time the power of resistance to the ubiquitous tubercle bacillus. Improved Sanitation is accompanied by a diminished mortality from these forms of disease, but statistics to prove this would be difficult to produce in a health resort such as Lytham, where there is a steady immigration into the town of Phthisical patients hoping to benefit by a change to purer air and more healthy surroundings.

I take the opportunity of repeating that the Sanitary Department are willing to disinfect the rooms occupied by Phthisical patients, free of charge, on application at the Council Offices.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lytham Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my first Annual Report of the work achieved in the Sanitary Department during the year 1904.

Building operations have not been quite so brisk during the past year, and have chiefly been carried on in the S.W. and N.E. Wards. A considerable number of new streets at the West

end have been completed. Several sewer ventilating shafts have been erected, while the substitution of properly trapped and impervious gullies for the old brick gullies has been systematically proceeded with.

Great attention to sewer flushing has been paid during the year, some two million gallons of water having been used for this purpose, and to this we may very largely attribute the absence of any serious outbreak of infectious disease, and especially to the freedom of Diphtheria which we have obtained for several years past in this district.

Scavenging of the streets has been carried out very effectually, and complaints in this direction have almost ceased. The street gullies have also been frequently cleansed during the summer, and close attention paid to their proper trapping.

Ashpits have been attended to carefully, but it is a matter of regret that the work of converting them into movable dust-bins has not gone on so rapidly as could be wished, but now that the Council possess, under their new Improvement Act, greater powers in regard to conversions it is to be hoped that these insanitary abominations will very shortly disappear.

The ash-bins have been cleared weekly, and in certain cases more frequently, while fish and other offensive refuse have been removed daily to the Destructor and burnt. The Destructor Works have coped satisfactorily with all the ash-pit and other refuse, and during the past year have not only provided the power for pumping the sewage, but also the steam required for the new Disinfector erected at the Sewage Works.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year, chiefly in regard to the abatement of nuisances and remedying of sanitary defects; also to the amount of work done in purifying houses and disinfecting goods, etc.

SUMMARY.

Visits and Inspections (Total)	...	...	...	2343
Inspections to work in progress	...	...	...	267
„ Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses				124
„ Manure heaps	...	...	...	308
Visits and Enquiries to Infectious Disease			...	79
„ „ Abattoirs	...	...	...	216
„ „ Shelters and Urinals			...	204
„ „ Milkshops, Cowsheds, Dairies and Piggeries			...	208
House Drains tested (not new houses)	...	...		93
Drains passed	...	...	...	93
W.C's defective	...	...	...	26
W.C's. repaired	...	...	...	26
New W.C's. in lieu of privies	...	...	...	18
Ashbins in lieu of ashpits	...	...	...	31
Privies and ashpits put in a sanitary condition			...	15
New dust-bins provided	...	...	...	101
Spouts and gutters repaired	...	...	...	32
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	18
Manure receptacles repaired	...	...	...	4
Slop-pipes repaired	...	...	...	7
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	31
Kooms	„	...	...	35
Articles	„	...	...	633
New Pail Closets built	...	...	...	2

The drains and sanitary fittings of 93 houses have been tested by the smoke machine, and in many cases defects were located and remedied. A large number of drains have been blocked, and upon examination were found in many instances to be due to the neglect and carelessness of the occupiers ; I have warned them repeatedly to keep the drains clear and to flush them frequently.

All letters, notices, etc., sent to owners, relating to nuisances, have been complied with. In no case has it been necessary to take legal proceedings.

PRIVY AND WATER-CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The converting of privies and ashpits into W.C's and movable dust-bins has been steadily proceeded with during the year, some 18 privies being abolished and W.C's substituted for them, and 31 movable dust bins substituted for ashpits. 18 ash-pits have been abolished altogether.

The process of conversions have not been quite as rapid as it could have been wished, but still the worst of them have either been done away with or converted, and it is to be hoped that these will be things of the past in the early future. 26 modern W.C's have also been substituted for insanitary plug and pan closets.

Now that the Fylde Water Board have allowed a 2½ gallon cistern for outside W.C's, less blocked drains, etc. may be looked for, but it is a pity that the 3 gallon cistern used for internal W.C's is not allowed for the outside W.C's, so as to procure uniformity in the size of the cistern, and to gain the advantage of the greater flushing power of the larger cistern.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

There are 37 Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses in the district.

The administration of the Act in regard to Factories comes more under the Government Factory Inspector, and regular visits are paid twice a year to Workshops, and four times a year to Bakehouses. If the Government Inspector on his visits to Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses, notices any sanitary defects, he sends word to the Clerk to the Council, and then the matter is taken up by the Sanitary Inspector. His Majesty's

Factory Inspector has only had to call our attention to one minor defect during the year, and steps were taken to carry out his recommendations at once. Four verbal notices were given re lime-washing, etc., and this was done immediately.

DISINFECTION.

The erection of a steam Disinfector at the Sewage Works has enabled disinfection to be carried out more efficiently and under much better sanitary conditions than formerly, and the provision of a new cart now allows the disinfected clothing and other goods to be entirely kept apart from the infected goods, and has greatly reduced the chances of spreading any further infection. The purchasing of a new hand spray has also proved a great boon.

On receipt of notification of any infectious case, the patient has been, whenever possible, removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the rooms disinfected with the Formic Aldehyde lamp. When necessary, the officers of the Parish Schools, the Libraries, and the Manager of the Steam Laundry were informed. Special visits have been paid to all the houses and districts in which infection was prevalent, and Izal and other disinfecting fluid has been left free of charge. Particular attention has been paid to the sanitary conditions, the drains received thorough examination, and were, when necessary, put in order. This has more especially been the case in regard to homes where Typhoid Fever has broken out.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Careful attention has been paid to the Slaughter-houses during the past year, and they have been visited on all killing days. The butchers have done their best to keep them as clean and sanitary as possible. It is to be hoped that the new slaughter-houses which the Council have decided to erect will be partly erected for the summer season, so that provision may be made for

the slaughter of animals under much better sanitary conditions than has been possible in the old slaughter-houses, and it will then not only be possible to inspect all meat more thoroughly, but it is to be hoped that it will entirely stop the killing of pigs in private yards, which now too frequently takes place. The quality of the meat continues to be of the same high character for which the butchers in this district have so long been noted.

MILK-SHOPS, COW-SHEDS, AND DAIRIES

Have been visited regularly, and found to be on the whole in a satisfactory condition. Several alterations have been called for with regard to drainage and ventilation, and these have been promptly attended to, with the exception of one or two left over until the cattle are turned out in the Spring.

The Dairies and Milk-shops have invariably been found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

I greatly appreciate the assistance received from you and the Medical Officer of Health in carrying out my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD YATES.

Table I.—Table of Populations and Births and Deaths in the Lytham Urban District for the last 11 years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under 1 Year.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of Non-residents regist'd in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.				Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894 ..	5492	98	17·8	14	142	70	12·7	4	..	..	70	12·7
1895 ..	5773	108	18·7	14	120	82	14·2	3	..	..	82	14·2
1896 ..	6060	113	18·6	17	150	74	12·2	3	..	..	74	12·2
1897 ..	6340	105	16·3	20	190	92	14·5	2	..	..	92	14·5
1898 ..	6720	116	17·2	23	198	87	12·9	4	..	..	87	12·9
1899 ..	6830	114	16·7	19	166	98	14·3	1	..	..	98	14·3
1900 ..	6930	147	21·2	10	68	116	16·7	1	1	..	115	16·5
1901 ..	7185	145	20·2	21	144	107	14·8	3	1	..	106	14·7
1902 ..	7500	145	19·3	26	179	123	16·4	6	..	..	123	16·4
1903 ..	7750	140	18·1	20	142	104	13·4	3	..	1	105	13·4
Average for years 1894-1903)	6658	123	18·4	18	149	95	14·2	3	..	..	95	14·1
1904 ..	8000	156	19·5	11	75	104	13·0	8	..	1	105	13·1

NOTE.—The deaths included in Col. 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having occurred within the district. The deaths in column 12 are the number in col. 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in col. 10 and the addition of the number in col. 11.

TABLE II.—Table of Populations and Births and Deaths during the last 11 years in the Lytham Urban District—Classified according to localities.

Names of Localities.	North East Ward.				North West Ward.				South East Ward.				South West Ward.			
Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1894 ..	1615	36	26	8	1121	32	16	4	936	14	13	1	1820	16	11	1
1895 ..	1685	42	23	6	1192	22	24	3	1006	29	23	3	1890	15	9	1
1896 ..	1780	46	19	5	1240	28	19	2	1055	24	20	7	1985	15	13	3
1897 ..	1870	34	27	11	1285	24	28	3	1100	22	21	5	2085	25	14	1
1898 ..	1990	54	24	10	1350	20	20	5	1165	19	21	3	2215	23	18	5
1899 ..	2030	45	32	8	1365	31	25	3	1175	20	18	3	2260	18	22	5
1900 ..	2055	62	24	6	1390	29	24	..	1200	19	21	1	2285	37	35	3
1901 ..	2119	67	35	12	1455	19	23	4	1260	17	20	2	2351	42	28	3
1902 ..	2171	58	36	11	1560	18	28	5	1391	16	21	2	2378	53	38	8
1903 ..	2266	56	28	7	1580	23	21	1	1416	21	14	2	2488	40	41	10
Av'rgs. of Y'rs 1894 to 1903 }	1958	50	27	8	1353	24	22	3	1170	20	19	2	2175	28	22	4
1904 ..	2350	61	30	8	1620	27	18	1	1446	19	23	1	2584	49	34	1

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total Cases Notified.				Cases re- moved to Hospital				
	At all Ages.	Ages.—Years						N.E. Ward.	N.W. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	S.W. Ward.	N.E. Ward.	N.W. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	S.W. Ward.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	27	..	5	18	4	..	..	7	2	4	14	4	2	2	12
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	1
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	36	..	5	20	6	5	..	10	4	4	18	5	3	2	13

Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District. (At subjoined Ages)							Deaths in Localities (At all ages).				Total Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	NE	NW	SE	SW	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Diphtheria & Membranous Cr'p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
{ Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	4	..
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..
Bronchitis	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..
Pneumonia	15	2	1	..	1	9	2	5	3	1	6	3
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases & accidents of birth	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Heart Diseases	19	..	..	..	..	11	8	2	3	5	9	2
Accidents	4	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	..
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Apoplexy	7	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	4	..	..
Senile decay	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	4	..	1	..
All other causes	31	6	2	1	..	10	12	12	4	9	6	3
All causes	105	11	5	4	3	47	35	30	18	23	34	8

Table V.—Sanitary Inspector's Report for each Month during 1904.

MONTH.	Rainfall.	Visits to Nuisances.	Articles Disinfected.	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.				Drainage and Sanitary fittings of Houses Tested.	New drains provided, or drains Cleaned, Repaired or Ventilated.	Spouts and Gutters Repaired	Insanitary W.C. removed and new one provided, or W.C's. repaired.	Work in Progress.	No. of Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies and Piggeries.	No. of Visits to the Abattoirs.	No. of Visits to Workrooms and Bakehouses.	No. of Visits to Urinals and Shelters.	Manure receptacle to Stables repaired or provided.	Visits to Manure Heaps.	PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.				New Dust-bins provided.	Ashpits abolished altogether.	Stop pipes Repaired.
				No. of Houses Disinfected.	No. of rooms disinfected.	No. of Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease.	Infectious Patients removed to Hospital.																		
January ...	3·09	27	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	17	8	14	1	24	2	4	13	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	
February...	2·85	34	49	1	1	5	3	6	2	...	36	20	...	17	36	20	...	25	10	1	10	...	...	...	
March ...	2·47	44	55	6	6	12	14	12	3	...	7	13	10	20	7	13	2	26	9	...	9	...	...	...	
April...	1·6	40	27	1	1	3	5	3	...	2	...	20	17	16	...	20	...	30	4	...	4	...	...	1	
May ...	1·95	28	74	3	3	7	11	5	2	10	...	16	26	15	...	16	...	18	6	...	6	...	...	...	
June ...	1·3	43	130	6	10	16	7	11	1	3	36	18	16	20	36	18	...	25	8	...	8	...	...	6	
July ...	1·42	25	30	2	2	3	6	10	4	2	4	26	9	18	...	14	...	34	6	...	6	...	...	...	
August ...	3·53	37	50	2	2	5	6	7	1	3	11	21	21	19	11	19	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	2·39	12	150	4	4	9	8	4	...	2	...	32	17	13	...	13	...	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	
October ...	2·48	39	48	2	2	10	3	8	8	5	8	15	12	20	36	20	2	26	16	...	16	...	...	...	
November	2·25	29	20	1	1	5	7	4	2	3	2	12	31	14	...	14	...	25	3	...	3	...	...	...	
December	2·	25	20	3	3	4	7	9	1	1	2	29	9	23	...	23	...	23	8	...	8	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	27·33"	383	633	31	35	79	25	93	81	32	26	267	208	216	124	204	4	308	15	18	31	101	18	7	

